maintained by the Zemstvos (local organizations somewhat similar to County Councils, elected by citizens with a certain property census).

Quite recently the planning of the organization of the road system of the Soviet Union was put in the hands of the planning commission. It seems that important sums are to be spent on this project. It is almost unnecessary to mention that great economic transformations could be brought about by the construction even of a few thousand kilometres of roads, especially in New Russia where the composition of the soil makes the present tracks absolutely impassable after the slightest rain. Many villages still remain almost isolated from the rest of the world during periods of bad weather and are only connected with their respective centres by telegraph and, in case of their defect, by postmen on horseback.

The question of roads which we have approached allows us a small diversion. We can say a few words about the Zemstvos. This organization was distinguished after the abolition of serfdom as a factor of the first order in the development of the economic organism of the country, of the raising of the well-being of the population, of public hygiene, and of instruction. Having resources resulting from taxes on the land, the Zemstvos were able to cover Ukrainian territory, as also that of the whole of Russia, with a dense network of hospitals, veterinary centres, agricultural advisory bureaux, of experimental fields, of credit and trade co-operatives, and insurance offices, and finally of primary and even technical schools. The personnel of the Zemstvos, recruited among the intelligentsia often belonging to the popular classes, was always conspicuous by its devotion to the cause and did not lack in highly qualified specialists who did not hesitate to sacrifice

[Ukrainian Constitution as of Nov. 21, 1949]

695 Art. 91. In all courts of the Ukrainian SSR cases are heard in public, unless otherwise provided for by law, and the accused is guaranteed the right to be defended by counsel.

693 Art. 92. Judges are independent and subject only to the law.

Art. 93. Supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of the law by all Ministries and institutions subordinated to them, as well as by officials and citizens within the territory of the Ukrainian SSR generally, is exercised by the Procurator-General of the USSR directly and also through the Procurator of the Ukrainian SSR.

Art. 94. The Procurator of the Ukrainian SSR is appointed by the Procurator-General of the USSR for a term of five years.

Art. 95. Regional procurators are appointed by the Procurator-General of the USSR for a term of five years.

Art. 96. Area, district and city procurators are appointed by the Procurator of the Ukrainian SSR, subject to the approval of the Procurator-General of the USSR, for a term of five years.

Art. 97. The organs of the Procurator's Office perform their functions independently of any local organs whatsoever, being subordinate solely to the Procurator-General of the USSR.

Chapter VIII. Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

641 Art. 98. Citizens of the Ukrainian SSR have the right to work, that is, are
461 guaranteed the right to employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality.

The right to work is ensured by the socialist organization of the national economy, the steady growth of the productive forces of Soviet society, the elimination of the possibility of economic crises and the abolition of unemployment.

Art. 99. Citizens of the Ukrainian SSR have the right to rest and leisure.

[466] The right to rest and leisure is ensured by the fixing of the working day for factory and office workers at eight hours and the reduction of the working day to seven or six hours for arduous trades and to four hours in workshops where conditions of work are exceptionally arduous; by the institution of annual vacations with full pay for factory and office workers; and by the provision of a wide network of sanatoria, rest-homes and clubs for the accommodation of the working people.

641 Art. 100. Citizens of the Ukrainian SSR have the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or disability.

657 This right is ensured by the extensive development of social insurance of factory and office workers at State expense, free medical service for the working people, and the provision of a wide network of health resorts for the use of the working people.

871 Art. 101. Citizens of the Ukrainian SSR have the right to education.

641 This right is ensured by universal compulsory elementary education; by free education up to and including the seventh grade; by the system of State stipends to students who have distinguished themselves in higher educational establishments; by instruction in schools being conducted in the native language; and by the organization in the factories, State farms and machine and tractor stations and collective farms of free vocational, technical and agronomic training for the working people.

enterprises; and in accordance with the provisions of the UNRRA agreement, the Ukrainian Government uses the proceeds for further relief and rehabilitation work within the country. Food and soap supplies for example are sold through regular trade channels to ration-card holders, or are delivered to organizations which use them for factory or community feeding. Clothing also is sold in stores against ration cards, or in the case of workers having a high rate of clothing and shoe consumption, against special orders. Used clothing is distributed free of charge to invalids of the war, families of war dead, pensioners, or other recipients of social welfare. Medical supplies and equipment are transferred free of charge to the Ministry of Health. The distribution of agricultural and industrial equipment varies depending upon the nature of the supplies. Consumable items, such as seeds, jute, bagging, rope and industrial raw materials, are sold to collectives, state farms, co-operatives, or industrial enterprises. Capital equipment such as tractors, food processing machinery, or power generators is delivered free of charge to the recipient ministries or their subsidiary distribution organizations. Tractors in particular are delivered in this way to state-owned Machine Tractor Stations.

Proceeds of Sale of UNRRA Supplies

Up to March 1, 1947, the sale of UNRRA supplies in the Ukraine had provided the government with 3,166,482,000 roubles[1] for additional relief and rehabilitation work in the Republic. Roughly 85 per cent. of this total resulted from sales of UNRRA food; 6 per cent. from the sale of clothing; and 9 per cent. from the sale of miscellaneous raw materials and agricultural supplies.

Of the cumulative proceeds up to March 1, about 21 million roubles had been used to pay the expenses of distribution, and 823,511 roubles had been spent to provide goods and services to the UNRRA Mission. Of the balance then remaining available (3,144,655,500), nearly half had been used for rehabilitation work at the Republican (state) level of government; 1,324,239,000 roubles had been transferred to regional executive committees (the next level of government) for expenditure on local projects; and about 391 million roubles in cash was still available for future use.

State Relief and Rehabilitation Projects

At the state level rehabilitation work carried on from the beginning of UNRRA deliveries up to March 1, 1947, amounted to 1,429,060,000 roubles, and was divided among four main categories; rehabilitation of the national economy, 74 per cent. of the total state-level expenditures; health services, 14 per cent.; children's institutions and schools, 11 per cent.; and social welfare, 1 per cent.

Rehabilitation of the National Economy. These expenditures are administered by the various ministries having productive capital works

[1] 21.36 roubles equals one pound sterling; 5.40 roubles equals one U.S. dollar (March 1947).

652 under their jurisdiction. For example, capital works, repairs,
657 and equipment for livestock raising centres, piggeries, cattle sheds, slaughterhouses and refrigerators (under the Ministry of Cattle Breeding); vineyards, orchards, repairs of irrigation facilities (under the Ministry of Technical Agricultural Production); repairs to barns and agricultural implements (under the Ministry of Agriculture); and rehabilitation of the brick and ceramic industry (under the Ministry of Home Construction).

Health Services. These expenditures are administered by the Ministry of Health, and include the feeding of patients, and repairs and equipment for hospitals and health service agencies.

[658] Children's Institutions (over four years) and Schools. These expenditures are handled by the Ministry of Education, and include the feeding of children; and capital works, repairs and equipment for schools and children's homes.

Social Welfare Services Directed towards the Betterment of General Well-being. These expenditures are administed by the Ministry of Social Welfare and include such services as repairs and maintenance of social welfare agencies, and assistance to invalids.

Local Rehabilitation

648 As at March 1, 1947, about 41 per cent. of the gross proceeds of
727 UNRRA sales had been transferred to regional executive committees of
185 the government for use in the local and district economy. The local
731 projects - which are undertaken after approval by the state authorities and are subject to regular reporting and inspection - are similar in character to those carried out by the Republican Government Ministries. However, there is a considerable shift in emphasis. For example, at the regional level, nearly 57 per cent. of the total proceeds at their disposal was utilized for health services (hospitals, nurseries), 35 per cent. for children's institutions, 5 per cent. for repairs of public and industrial institutions, and 2 per cent. for the building of schools and repair of clubs.

Deliveries of UNRRA Supplies

648 In the original agreement between UNRRA and the Ukrainian Govern-
731 ment was a provision that the Administration would "strive within the limits of its resources" to procure and deliver the Ukraine's share of relief and rehabilitation supplies before July 1, 1946. In the early months of 1946, however, it became clear that procurement difficulties and transport hold-ups would prevent a great part of the supplies from being delivered in time. The UNRRA-Ukrainian Agreement was therefore extended to the end of 1946.

From December 1945 (when UNRRA deliveries to the Ukraine began) up to June 30, 1946, (the time at which they were originally scheduled